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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Rosalinda Cervantes, et al.,  
10 Plaintiffs,  
11 v.  
12 Ford Motor Company, et al.,  
13 Defendants.  
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No. CV-15-00300-TUC-RCC

**ORDER**

15 Pending before the Court is a Report and Recommendation (“R&R”) written by  
16 Magistrate Judge Bernardo Velasco. Doc. 32. Magistrate Judge Velasco recommends that  
17 the Court grant Ford Motor Company’s Motion to Dismiss Cross-Claim of American  
18 Family Mutual Insurance Company and deny Defendants Texas Instrument Incorporated  
19 and Sensata Technologies, Inc.’s Motion to Dismiss Cross-Claim of American Family  
20 Mutual Insurance Company with leave to renew the argument at summary judgment.  
21 Plaintiffs and American Family have filed objections to the R&R. Docs. 32 and 45. Ford  
22 Motor Company filed a Combined Response to Plaintiffs’ and American Family’s  
23 objections. Doc. 48. For the foregoing reasons, the Court shall overrule the objections  
24 and accept the R&R.

25 **I. Background**

26 The factual background in this case is thoroughly detailed in Magistrate Judge  
27 Velasco’s R&R. This Court fully incorporates by reference the Background and  
28 Discussion sections of the R&R into this Order. The dispute stems from a fire allegedly

1 caused by a defect in Plaintiff Rosalinda Cervantes's 1999 Ford F-150 at the home of  
 2 Plaintiffs Carlos and Aurora Sanchez.

3 **II. Standard of Review**

4 The duties of the district court, when reviewing a R&R of a Magistrate Judge, are  
 5 set forth in Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).  
 6 The district court may "accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or  
 7 recommendations made by the magistrate judge." Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b), 28 U.S.C. §  
 8 636(b)(1). When the parties object to a R&R, "[a] judge of the [district] court shall make  
 9 a de novo determination of those portions of the [R&R] to which objection is made." 28  
 10 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); *see Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985). However, in the absence of  
 11 a timely objection, the Court "need only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the  
 12 face of the record in order to accept the recommendation." Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b), Advisory  
 13 Committee Notes (1983); *see also United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d 1114, 1121  
 14 (9th Cir. 2003).

15 **III. Discussion**

16 American Family objects to Magistrate Judge Velasco's holding that American  
 17 Family's cross-claim does not relate back to Plaintiffs' complaint and is therefore barred  
 18 by the applicable two-year statute of limitations. At issue here is whether American  
 19 Family's cross-claim is an affirmative or defensive claim. "[D]efensive claims generally  
 20 relate back to the filing of the original complaint, while affirmative claims must satisfy  
 21 the applicable statute of limitations." *40235 Washington St. Corp. v. Lusardi*, CIV. 90-  
 22 1472-R, 1999 WL 33633157, at \*5 (S.D. Cal. 1999). American Family argues that its  
 23 cross-claim is a defensive claim because Plaintiffs are seeking damages for "[a]ll losses  
 24 resulting from the damage to property, both real and personal." Doc. 45 at 4-5. This  
 25 argument is without merit. American Family's cross-claim is not directed at reducing any  
 26 amount of damages at issue if Plaintiffs prevail on the claims alleged in their Complaint.  
 27 Rather, American Family's affirmative claims deal solely with the destruction of the  
 28 subject vehicle and related expenses. Accordingly, the Court overrules American

1 Family's objections.

2 Plaintiffs also filed objections to the R&R. Specifically, Plaintiffs "object to any  
3 factual finding or conclusion . . . that Plaintiffs, specifically Rosalinda Cervantes, are not  
4 seeking damages for the loss of the subject vehicle or expenses and deductibles related to  
5 the loss of the subject vehicle." Doc. 42 at 3. Similar to American Family, Plaintiffs  
6 argue that the finding is in error because the Complaint is seeking damages for "[a]ll  
7 losses resulting from the damage to property, both real and personal." Doc. 1-1 at 26.  
8 This objection is also without merit. Plaintiffs have not directed the Court's attention to  
9 any case law supporting this proposition. Further, the parties agree that American Family  
10 has already "paid Rosalinda Cervantes for the property damage to the Subject Vehicle  
11 due to the fire." Doc. 1-1 at 4. Thus, the Court overrules Plaintiffs' objections.

12 Lastly, no party objects to Magistrate Judge Velasco's recommendation denying  
13 Sensata's Motion to Dismiss American Family's Cross-claim. After review, the Court  
14 finds that the R&R contains no clear error. Thus, the Court adopts this recommendation.

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1 Accordingly,

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Court **ADOPTS** Magistrate Judge  
3 Velasco's Report and Recommendation;

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Ford Motor Company's Motion to Dismiss  
5 Cross-Claim of American Family Mutual Insurance Company is **GRANTED** (Doc. 16);

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants Texas Instruments Incorporated  
7 and Sensata Technologies, Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss Cross-Claim of American Family  
8 Mutual Insurance Company is **DENIED** with leave to renew the argument at summary  
9 judgment after sufficient time for discovery has occurred.

10 **Dated this 8th day of March, 2016.**

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15 Raner C. Collins  
16 Chief United States District Judge  
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